

Education in the Philippines.

According to Dr. Theodore de Laguna, writing in Gunton's Magazine, the attitude of the Filipinos toward the new education is one of "widespread disgust."

At first the natives seem eager, because they do not understand the difficulty of learning, partly also from natural curiosity. When they find that they cannot become letter perfect in English in four months they leave school in shoals.

The people have their virtues. In El Salvador, where Dr. de Laguna was stationed, no soldiers were ever stationed. He and his fellow-teacher lived there without protection, twelve miles from an army detachment, in perfect security.

The school population of El Salvador was about 800, as reckoned in this country. The attendance varied from forty to 400. Most of the boys sit on the floor. Fittings are of the rudest kind; the village has no money to do better.

Native teachers are of poor quality. Why not? They get six to eight silver dollars a month—less than half that sum in gold.

Administration does not fulfill the boasts of "the white man's burden" bearers. Teachers sent to their posts in September in many cases received their first supplies about Thanksgiving. Books, slates, pens, blackboards, paper, chalk were all missing, and Yankee ingenuity was taxed to find substitutes.

Of the American teachers some are fine types of enthusiasm and learning, some mere carpet-baggers with no knowledge of Spanish and no love of the work. These are easily discouraged.

By talking broken Spanish the ignorant teacher "unavoidably exposes himself to contempt" in a land where every village has gentlemen who speak the purest Castilian and plenty of people who know it when they hear it.

Teachers' salaries are not paid promptly. The largest consignment of them sent to the islands were herded in Manila barracks and fed by a Chinese contractor "who did not understand catering to Americans." Many fell ill and blamed the caterer. There was constant dissatisfaction, accentuated later by the hasty and careless distribution of the schools.

"The scheme is to teach the Filipinos something for which they feel no immediate need and in which they take no direct interest—namely, the English language," useful only to a limited number in the larger cities.—New York World.

Dangerous.

One of the most hospitable citizens of Sioux Falls was Judge Fuller, of the supreme court. He was introduced to the president's attention with the following incident of his career:

The judges made a strong campaign to get the legislature to raise their salaries. The bill met with great opposition. Judge Fuller, who had no small political influence, went up to Pierre to see about it. He was met by one of the leaders of the party.

"How about this thing?" said the judge.

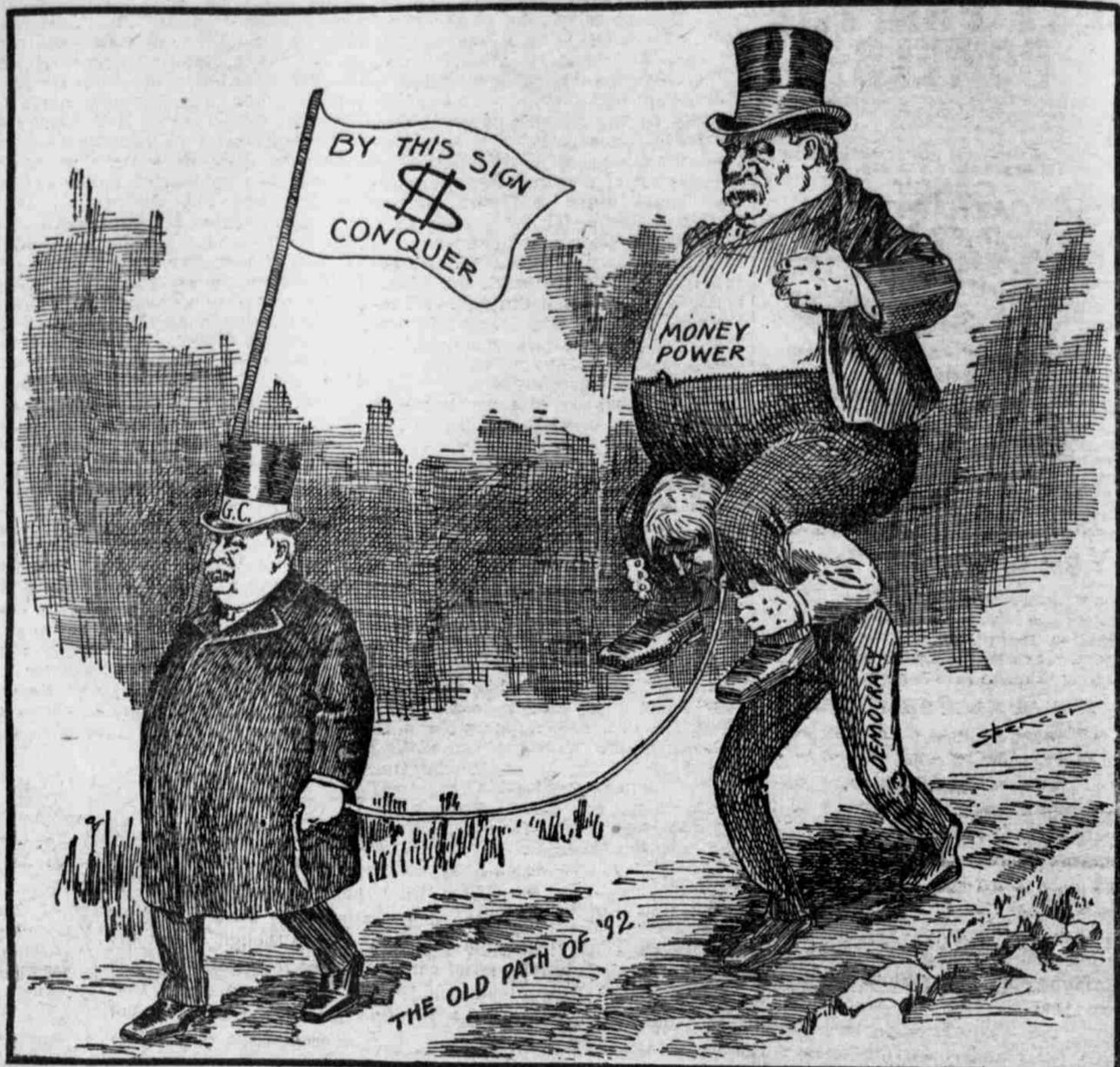
"Judge," said the other politician gravely, "you better drop this salary business. I tell you as a friend. You don't want it to go through. It is not in your interest."

"Eh! Why ain't it!" exclaimed the judge, who felt deeply on the subject. "Why ain't it?"

"Don't you see, judge," explained the politician, "that if we put the salaries of the judges up to the figure you want, the people will turn around and elect real lawyers to the bench."

The point of the story is that the

AND PAY THIS PRICE FOR VICTORY?



In our opinion Grover Cleveland can, and should be, nominated for president in 1904 by the democratic national convention as the only man who can assuredly lead the party to victory.—Brooklyn Eagle.

judge dropped the amendment at once.—Billings (Mont.) correspondence New York Sun.

Placating the Trust.

The efficacy of the Sherman anti-trust law having been established in the railway merger suit, the country is looking to the administration to enforce the law against other criminal conspiracies, notably the coal trust, the greed of which is insatiable. The country, however, is doomed to disappointment. The administration will leave the trusts in peace.

The suit against the railway merger was forced upon the administration by the governors and legislatures of the northwestern states. President Roosevelt could not evade taking action, although he hesitated a long time, without confessing that his anti-trust crusade was purely spectacular. The president is not unaware of the power of organized wealth. The merger decision has aroused the resentment of the "business interests" of the country and his policy henceforth will be to placate their anger. There will be no further suits brought against criminal trusts. Mr. Roosevelt's single aim is to secure the republican presidential nomination and to be elected to the office which he now holds by virtue of President McKinley's unexpected death. With the organized wealth of the country opposed to his candidacy the republican party would be cut off from its base of supplies and without money, and plenty of it,

there would be little hope of carrying the election. The republican "patriots" have come to expect pay for their services. They are not voluntary workers. The immense campaign fund that Hanna has had at his disposal in recent elections has demoralized the republican party.

When the merger decision was handed down, the Daily News took occasion to make the prediction that there would be no further efforts to enforce the Sherman law. Though since then the republican newspapers have been picturing President Roosevelt as an unrelenting foe of the trusts, determined to enforce the law regardless of consequences, there is no occasion to withdraw the prediction then made. Indeed, there is much to confirm its accuracy. In his Washington correspondence to the Chicago Record-Herald, Walter Wellman says that "it is admitted by officials of the administration that in the anti-merger decision of the circuit court they have an elephant on their hands. They are at a loss to know what to do with it. No one denies that there are other combinations in the country amenable to the law as interpreted by the court. To be consistent the administration should prosecute these other combinations—half a dozen of them. The anthracite coal trust, for instance, is a known violator of the law. There is no doubt about it. Official records and not mere conjecture contain the proof. Officers of the department of justice do not pretend that they have

prosecuted all the illegal combinations, but they offer no explanations as to why these other offenders are not to be hauled into court. It is well understood that they are not to be molested."

Mr. Wellman, however, offers an explanation for the attitude of the administration. It is fearful of the hostility of the "business interests." Its course is determined by political expediency. "It has enforced the law against one combination, but it dare not enforce it against all combinations." It has assured "the big men in Wall street" that nothing further will be done. The "business interests" are not to be antagonized. It is expected that the public will be satisfied now that "the country is convinced that there is a courageous president in the White house and that monopoly must bow to the law as long as he is on guard." But will it be satisfied should a halt be called? There's the rub.—Milwaukee News.

A Pair of Paragraphs.

Chicago Tribune: No good friend of President Roosevelt will take a snap shot of him when he is gesticulating earnestly with his face.

Louisville Times: H. H. Rogers, a Standard Oil magnate, worth \$40,000,000, has joined his chief in search of a new stomach. How much longer is Mr. Morgan going to delay the announcement of the discovery of his specific for "undigested securities?"